九种二变种山茶属植物的核型报道*

张文驹** 闵天禄

(中国科学院昆明植物研究所, 昆明 650204)

摘要 本文报道了 9 种 2 变山茶属植物的核型. 结果如下: Camellia henryana: 2n = 2x = 30 = 21m + 8sm + 1st; C. furfuracea: 2n = 2x = 30 = 20m + 10sm; C. wardii: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 11m + 1st; C. anlungensis: 2n = 2x = 30 = 19m + 9sm + 2st; C. anlungensis var. acutiperulata: 2n = 2x = 30 = 19m + 9sm + 2st; C. pyxidiacea: 2n = 2x = 30 = 20m + 8sm + 2st; C. pyxidiacea var. rubituberculata: 2n = 2x = 30 = 21m + 8sm + 1st; C. brevistyla: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 10sm + 2st; C. leptophylla: 2n = 2x = 30 = 24m(1sat) + 4sm(1sat) + 2st; C. yunnanensis: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 10sm + 2st; C. pitardii: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 12sm. 其中,前7种2变种的核型为首次报道,比较前人的有关研究可以看出上述核型在种间较相似,以组为单位进行比较比种间比较具有更大的意义。

关键词 山茶属,核型

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A Report on Karyotypes of Nine Species and Two Varieties of the Genus Camellia

ZHANG Wen - Ju MIN Tian - Lu

(Kunming Institute of Botany, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650204)

Abstract In present paper, The karyotypes of nine species and two varieties of the genus Camellia were reported. The results were as following: Camellia henryana: 2n = 2x = 30 = 21m + 8sm + 1st; C. furfuracea: 2n = 2x = 30 = 20m + 10sm; C. wardii: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 11sm + 1st; C. anlungensis: 2n = 2x = 30 = 19m + 9sm + 2st; C. anlungensis var. acutiperulata: 2n = 2x = 30 = 19m + 9sm + 2st; C. pyxidiacea: 2n = 2x = 30 = 20m + 8sm + 2st; C. pyxidiacea var. rubituberculata: 2n = 2x = 30 = 21m + 8sm + 1st; C. brevistyla: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 10sm + 2st; C. leptophylla: 2n = 2x = 30 = 24m(1sat) + 4sm(1sat) + 2st; C. yunnanensis: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 10sm + 2st; C. pitardii: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 12sm. Nine of them were reported for the first time. Karyotypes were very similar each other among the above species, and comprision between sections was more important than that between species.

Key words Camellia, Karyotype

山茶属是山茶科的一个大属,约有 125 种(闵天禄,1996),集中分布于中南半岛至我国热带、亚热带地区。国内外学者对该属进行了广泛的细胞学研究(Kondo,1977,

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1986; 黄少甫等, 1981, 1987; Gu et al, 1988; 王雅琴等, 1990; 吕华飞等, 1993), 约 1/3 的种已有核型报道, 但对离蕊茶组 Sect. Heterogenia Sealy [Sect. Pseudocamellia Sealy, Sect. Furfuracea Chang], 瘤果茶组 Sect. Tuberculata Chnag 的种研究不多。前者在属中的系统位置存在很大争论(Sealy, 1958; 张宏达, 1981; 闵天禄, 1996)。本文对上述两组的 6种 2 变种的核型进行了初步的研究, 试图在细胞学水平上找到证据。文中还报告了另外 3种的核型。

1 材料和方法

实验材料采自云南、贵州、广西和湖南等地,详见表 1。凭证标本存于中科院昆明植物研究所标本馆(KUN)。

用成熟的种子萌发,取幼嫩的根尖,用 0.05%的秋水仙素溶液于室温下预处理 4~6 h,卡诺氏固定液 4℃下固定 6 h, 1mol/L 的 HCl 于 60℃下解离 15~20 min。卡宝品红染色,制片。核型分析采用李懋学等(1985)的标准。由于山茶属的染色体小而且彼此差异不大,难以配对,采用 Kondo等(1986)的方法,将染色体从长到短依次排列。

表 1 材料来源

Species	Locality	No. voucher specimen	
C. yunnanensis (Pitard ex Diels) Cohen - Stuart	Eryuan, Yunnan	Zhang Wenju 92020	
C. henryana Cohen - Staurt	Pingbian, Yunnan	Zhang Wenju 92027	
C. wardii Kobuski	Lianghe, Yunnan	Zhang Wenju 92007	
C. furfuracea (Meerr.) Cohen - Stuart	Longzhou, Guangxi	Zhang and Yang 91018	
C. anlungensis Chang	Cehen, Guizhou	Zhang Wenju 91127	
C. anlungensis var. acutiperulata (Chang) Ming	Longlin, Guangxi	Zhang Wenju 91128	
C. pyxidiacea Xu, F. P. Chen et C. Y. Deng	Luoping, Yunnan	Zhang Wenju 92027a	
C. pyxidiacea var. rubituberculata (Chang et M. J. Lin) Ming	Qinglong, guizhou	Den Chaoyi	
C. leptophylla C. Y. Ling ex Chang	Longzhou, Guangxi	Zhang and Yang 91106	
C. pitardii Coh. Stuart	Luchun, Yunnan	Ming Tienlu 165	
C. brevistyla (Hayata) Cohen - Staurt	Nanyue, Hunan	Zhang Wenju 92032	

Table 1 The situation of observed materials

2 观察结果

上述各种的染色体数目、形态及核型见图 1 和图 2,核型参数见表 2。表中组和种的名称采用闵天禄(1993, 1996)的最新订正。从表中可见所研究的全部材料都是二倍体,2n=30。其核型除了 C. leptophylla 外,可用下列公式表示: $2n=2x=30(21\sim18)m+(8\sim12)sm+(0\sim2)st$ 。彼此间较为相似。核型类别有两种,5 个 2A 型和 6 个 2B 型,其中的 2 种 1 变种已有学者做过报告(表 3),结果与本文有所不同。



图 1 5 种山茶属植物的体细胞染色体形态和核型

Fig. 1 The morphology of somatic chromosomes and karyotypes of 5 species of the genus Camellia

1. 猴子木 C. yunnanensis: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 10sm + 2st; 2. 光果山茶 C. henryana: 2n = 2x = 30 = 21m + 8sm + 1st; 3. 滇缅离蒸茶 C. wardii: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 11sm + 1st; 4. 短柱茶 C. brevistyla: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 10sm + 2st; 5. 糙果茶 C. furfuracea: 2n = 2x = 30 = 20m + 10sm



图 2 4 种 2 变种山茶属植物的体细胞染色体形态和核型

Fig. 2 The morphology of somatic chromosomes and karyotypes of 4 species and 2 varieties of the genus Camellia

1. 尖苞瘤果茶 C. anlungensis var. acutiperulata: 2n = 2x = 30 = 19m + 9sm + 2st; 2. 三江瘤果茶 C. pysidiacea: 2n = 2x = 30 = 20m + 8sm + 2st; 3. 安龙瘤果茶 C. anlungensis; 2n = 2x = 30 = 19m + 9sm + 2st; 4. 红花瘤果茶 C. pysidiacea var. rubituberculata: 2n = 2x = 30 = 21m + 8sm + 1st; 5. 膜叶茶 C. leptophylla: 2n = 2x = 30 = 24m (1sat) + 4sm (1sat) + 2st; 6. 西南山茶 C. pitardii: 2n = 2x = 30 = 18m + 12sm

表 2 山茶属 9 种 2 变种的核型比较

Table 2 A karyotypical comprision for 9 species and 2 varieties of Camellia *

Section Ileterogenia Sealy	2 .	2n -		Karye	otype	1.00	A.D.	/ID	
	Species		m	sm	st	sat	L/S	AR	Туре
	C. yunnanensis	30	18	10	2		1.74	1.69	2A
	C. henryana	30	21	8	1		1.87	1.59	2A
	C. furfuracea	30	20	10			1.85	1.67	2A
	C. wardii	30	18	11	1		1.81	1.67	2A
Tuberculata Chang	C. anlungensis	30	19	9	2		2.10	1.70	2B
	C. anlungensis var. acutiperulata	30	19	9	2		1.92	1.73	2A
	C. pyxidiacea	30	20	8	2		2.25	1.66	2B
	C. pyxidiacea var. rubituberculata	30	21	8	1		2.15	1.62	2B
Thea(L.)Dyer	C. leptophylla	30	24	4	2	2	1.88	1.67	2A
Camellia	C. pitardii	30	18	12			2.53	1.61	2B
Paracamellia Sealy	C. brevistyla	30	18	10	2		2.06	1.71	2E

L/S = The longest chromosome/the shortest chromosome; AR = The average of arm ratio

表 3 已报道的有关种的染色体数目和核型资料

Table 3 The cytological data reported of the species studied in this paper

Species	2n	Karyotype			1 /6	AD	Т	T	Refarence	
		m	sm	st	sat	L/S	AR	Туре	Locality	Relarence
C. yunnanensis	30	16	10	4						Kondo et al. 1980
	30	19	11		5				Yunnan	Kondo et al. 1991
	30	26	4		2	2.05	1.36	2B	Mosing, Yunnan	吕华飞等. 1993
C. pyxidacea var rubituberculata	30	19	10	1	2					顾志建等. 1997
C. mairei	90	48	26	6	2	2.43	1.94	2B	Wenshang, Yunnan	Kondo et al. 1986
var. lapidca	30	22	6	2	3	2.58	1.61	2B	Funing, Yunnan	Cu et al. 1988
C. polyodonta	30	18	10	2	1	2.47	1.78	2B	Huoxian, Guangxi	王雅琴等, 1990

3 讨论

比较本文报道的 11 个核型可以看出种间差异很小,另一方面,对比 C. yunnanensis 和 C. pitardii 已报道的核型资料表明同种的核型有差异,其变化甚至比种间差异还大。种内不同的居群间的确会有差异,但实验操作和测量时人为的误差不容忽视。因而,如果没有一定数量的核型,种间比较的可靠性就难以保证,但上述结论并不意味着山茶属的核型资料在研究进行时没有意义。当以组为单位进行比较,人为造成的误差就可以被减小,从而显示出真实的差异。本文报道的 Sect. Heterogenia 的 4 个种其核型都是 2A,Sect. Tuberculata 的 2 种 2 变种的核型中有 3 个是 2B,另一个虽为 2A 型,但 AR 值较高。因此,总体上讲前一组的核型要比后一组对称,按照核型进化的一般规律(Stebbins,1950),Sect. Tuberculata 要比 Sect. Heterogenia 进化,而这一结论与其它学者依据形态地理特征得到的结论一致(Sealy,1958;张宏达,1981;闵天禄,1996)。据此,我们认为虽然山茶属的核型彼此之间较相似,简单的种间比较有困难,但以组为单位进行比较时,有可能揭示进化的线索。

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